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THE SUB-TREASURY ILLUSTRATED, Or the Conversion of a Whig.

Democrat. Do you approve of the Sub-Treasury?

Whig. No, certainly, not, think I would approve of so monstrous a thing as that?

Dem. 'Tis often called monstrous, I know, destructive and ruinous, a scheme to create Executive power and influence, calculated to destroy the banks, destroy credit, lower prices, &c. but I think it is calculated to prevent all this.

Whig. It will prove all that its opponents have predicted. Does it not take away the funds of the banks and thereby cripple them, and make them less useful?

Dem. Why has a bank any better claim to the Government's money than you or I have? Supposing that you or I should demand the funds of the government, to loan to our friends, to speculators, to monopolists, &c. should we not be laughed at for our arrogance?

Whig. Perhaps so—but the Banks you know—

Dem. Have been the cause of all our difficulties? But how is the Government money raised?

Whig. By a tariff or duty on goods, principally.

Dem. Who pays this duty?

Whig. The merchant.

Dem. Does the merchant have to lose the amount so paid?

Whig. No, he gets it back by charging an extra price for his goods.

Dem. Ah, he does—then who does this tax or duty come out of?

Whig. The purchaser.

Dem. The consumer you mean—the man who wears the goods—he pays the profits to the manufacturer, to the importer, to the retailer, and the duty beside—in short, you and I, those mechanics and laborers we see yonder, they all pay their proportion of the revenue of Government, do they not?

Whig. Oh yes, it all comes out of them eventually, the merchant does not have to lose any thing—the consumer pays it all, but it is not well, you know, to let them understand it.

Dem. Yes it is. I do not approve of keeping the principles and operation of Government from the people as you whigs do—give them light is all that is wanted to make them Democrats.

Whig. If they understand it don't you suppose they would find fault with it.

Dem. Yes with a tax or tariff that is exorbitant and made for the purpose of protecting as you call it, rich manufacturing companies, &c. but when it is raised merely for the support of the Government, we all pay it freely and willingly. Now you acknowledge that it is the customers of all classes and conditions, that support the Government—and not the rich man alone.

Whig. According to your doctrine they do; and I really believe you are right.

Dem. Then if we pay it for the support of the government why do you say we ought to pay it into the banks for their support and profit. Why should they enrich themselves and their particular friends with the money that we pay exclusively for the use and support of our republican government.

Whig. But it would be safe in the banks, and they would loan it to the people.

Dem. To speculators you mean. But what right have they to loan it at all? 'Tis the people's money and how are you going to manage to loan to the people their own money—how should I manage to borrow my own money? If the people are going to have it, they had better keep it in the first place, and not pay it to the government at all.

Whig. But the Banks can make a profit out of it, you know.

Dem. Are you a Bank Director?

Whig. Yes, and so is my brother.

Dem. I thought so. The mechanics and laborers we see yonder pay their proportion of the revenue you acknowledge. If it was deposited in your bank would you loan it back to them?

Whig. Oh no—that would be ridiculous.—We should be afraid to trust them.

Dem. But you say the Banks would loan it back to the people; have they not as good right to their proportion as any body else has? And who do you call the people—the dear people I suppose you mean.

Whig. Why we generally like to loan it to those who want the largest sums, and will pay the heaviest interest; to stock brokers, speculators, monopolists, and a little to the merchant.

Dem. Yes, and then you call the dear people; the first is a gambler; the next a swindler; and the third an extortioner and clutches all the products of the earth that he may get his own price for it; and the fourth lives on the profits he can get out of the consumer. And you would have the poor as well as the rich pay their money for the support of the government; which money, you say, ought to go into the banks, to be loaned out to such persons as these.

Whig. Well, perhaps it is not quite right—but then we must all live, you know.

Dem. No, sir, 'tis not right. You must live, but you must not be allowed to live at the expense, and on the money, of the people. You may do banking business, but you must do it with your own funds, not DEMAND the money of the people to cheat and distress them with.

Whig. Well, really, I have never taken this view of the case. What will the government

do with the money; will they lock it up and keep it? Our folks say so.

Dem. Your folks say a great many things that are not true. Do you think that the Government pay their employers as our hardy whigmen are paid off; at the end of the cruise. No, sir. What they receive to-day they pay out to-morrow, and it circulates throughout the country; keeps moving about doing us all good. It will not be allowed to jump back into the vaults of the banks, to be loaned out to their friends again; they must wait until the regular process of trade brings it to them, then they will keep regular in their business; not expand and blow up the credit system to-day only to have it burst to-morrow and ruin the whole country.

Whig. There is some reason in this after all, but is it not dangerous in having so many Sub-Treasuries?

Dem. How many?

Whig. Two or three hundred I suppose there must be.

Dem. Ha! ha! ha! You Whigs who think the people don't know any thing, are the fools yourselves; in trying to deceive them, you are deceived and made ignorant yourselves. Why there is only SIX Sub-Treasurers—one in Boston, one in New York, one in Philadelphia, one in Charleston, one at St. Louis, and one in New Orleans.

Whig. Is that all? I have been told by my papers that there were a great many more.—Do you think they will prove as honest as the banks?

Dem. Honest as the banks!! Is Stephen Allen the Receiver or Sub-Treasurer, as you Whigs call him, as honest as your bank presidents and directors think you?

Whig. Oh yes. Mr. Allen, I believe, is a very honest man. But Swartwout, Price and others you know, ran away with the Government money?

Dem. Yes, sir, I know they did, and if you Whigs allowed us to pass the Sub-Treasury Bill at first, they never could have got it to run away with. It was by having a connection with the Banks that they were enabled to steal. Instead of putting it all in the Banks they put a portion in their own pockets, and the Banks were never the wiser for it. But now they must deposit every day with the Receiver General, and his duty is to watch and see that he gets it all; and when he gets it, 'tis safe. It was not safe even when it was in the banks.

Whig. Why? What do you mean?

Dem. Mean. Don't we have accounts every day of the officers or the clerks of the banks running away with their thousands, tens of thousands, aye, millions.

Whig. Yes, there has been some rogues, I acknowledge.

Dem. Some. Did not Lewis, the Cashier of the Schuylkill, run away with one million two hundred thousand dollars—Dabney of Richmond, with half a million—Smith of Philadelphia, with one hundred thousand—Newman, of your own Manhattan Bank, with fifty thousand dollars, besides hundreds of others whom I cannot recollect? Talk about the honest banks! Did they not all suspend, and refuse to pay the government a cent when they had thirty millions of dollars in their vaults belonging to the government! Supposing we had been at war then, we should have found ourselves in a pretty situation—money enough, but could not get a mill, because the banks did not feel disposed to pay. Now, when the Government wants their own money, they can get it without asking the permission of the banks.

Whig. Well, I must acknowledge that I have never seen the Sub-Treasury in this light before. I think much better of it, and believe that I will support it. Good morning.

SINGULAR CASE.—An habens corpus case was heard before the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday; the writ having been taken out by the wife of an M. D., against the Steward of Blockley Almshouse, who retained him there, according to the act of Assembly of 5th March, 1853, until he should by his labor liquidate a claim against him of \$121 05, incurred for board and medical treatment, during seventy-four several times, in all three hundred and thirty-nine days, in which he had been a patient in the institution. The Doctor proved that he had not been set at work at all while there, and on this ground the Court discharged him.—*Phil. Sat. Courier.*

☞ The Lion and Lioness, presented by the Emperor of Morocco to the President of the United States, were on Monday sold by auction at the Navy Yard. The male sold for \$250, and the female for \$125. They were bought by Robert Davis, tavern-keeper, South Seventh street, for, we believe, his son-in-law, who is a menagerie-keeper. They were expected to bring \$1000 each! The freight for bringing these animals to this country was \$650. Quite a speculation!—*Phila. Sat. Courier.*

☞ Mr. Norris, of this city, has closed a contract with the Emperor of Russia, for 200 locomotive engines—40 of which are to be delivered each year. Cost, \$1,400,000.—*Phil. Sat. Courier.*

WORTH REMEMBERING.—We have been informed, by a gentleman who has had practical proof of its success, of a new mode of keeping fruit fresh for the table, as grapes, plums, &c. a long time after they have been gathered. It is simply to alternate them in layers with cotton batting, in clean stone jars, and to place them in a chamber secure from frost. The discovery was accidental. A servant maid in the family

of William Morey, of Union Village, Washington county, about to visit her friends, secured a quantity of plums in this way, to preserve them till her return. They were found to have kept in excellent condition, long after this fruit had disappeared in the garden. From the hint thus afforded, Mr. Morey, Mr. Holmes, and one or two neighbors, laid down grapes in this manner last fall, and they enjoyed the luxury of fresh, fine flavored fruit through the winter, until the early part of March.—*Duch's Cultivator.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 15, 1840.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR ELECTORS.

JOB PRINCE, of Turner.
CORNELIUS HOLLAND, of Canton.
JONATHAN P. ROGERS, of Bangor.
SOLOMON CHROUT, of Lunington.
EZEKIEL CHASE, of Atkinson.
JOHN B. NEALEY, of Monroe.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Below will be found the returns for Governor in the towns in this County which have been heard from. Compared with the vote of 1838, the last test vote, the opposition have made a small net gain. The Whig vote on an average is not larger than it was in '38, consequently we must charge the loss to the remissness of the Democracy in not attending the Polls. In this town the Democracy have made a net gain, although their whole strength was not out. We presume in other towns, where the Federalists have made a gain, that it was owing more to the remissness and supineness of the Democracy, than to any other cause,—that the Democracy felt themselves safe and therefore did not turn out.

	1840.	1838.
Paris, Fairfield, Kent.	378	367
Albany, Kent.	99	96
Greenwood, Kent.	130	121
Norway, Kent.	153	160
Hecron, Kent.	76	115
Oxford, Kent.	106	83
Woodstock, Kent.	148	151
Rumford, Kent.	147	118
Mexico, Kent.	73	21
Waterford, Kent.	124	155
Sumner, Kent.	147	87
Backfield, Kent.	271	74
Harrison, Kent.	161	151
Otisfield, Kent.	87	168
Hanlin's Gore, Kent.	9	5
Turner, Kent.	367	181
Barford, Kent.	177	105
Peru, Kent.	148	35
Minot, Kent.	353	300
Livermore, Kent.	157	376
Dixfield, Kent.	150	69
Denmark, Kent.	142	59

OXFORD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The returns for Representative to Congress from sixteen towns heard from is for Mr. Parris 1246, for Mr. Littlefield 1304, scattering 66. For Mr. Long we have received returns from but very few towns. The vote for Mr. Parris in this town, is larger than his friends anticipated, especially when we take into consideration the fact that hundreds upon hundreds of the Democratic party would vote for Mr. Littlefield under the impression that he was the regularly nominated candidate, when Mr. Parris was their choice.

☞ For Senators from this district we have received but very few returns. We presume, however, that their vote will not fall much short of Fairfield. The vote for County Treasurer will be about the same.

REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED.—Paris, Ebenezer Drake. Norway, Simon Steens. Hecron and Oxford, no choice. Backfield, no choice. Sumner and Hartford, Cary. Turner, Charles Andrews. Livermore, Ruel Washburn. Waterford, &c. no choice.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—The federalists have made a net gain in this County, of about 264.—They have elected their Representative to Congress, and their Senators to the Legislature.—They have also made a gain of a few Representatives.

HORRID MASSACRE.—The schooner Atravida arrived yesterday from Campeche which place she left on the 18th inst.

Perfect tranquility reigned in the city at the departure of this vessel. A Texan brig and schooner were at anchor in the harbor. We have already alluded to the capture of Tobacco by the Federalists. It seems from all that we have been able to ascertain from the Captain of the Atravida, that a part of the Centralist army, consisting of two hundred men, who had been obliged to leave the city, had afterwards received reinforcement, and had marched towards Tobacco, which they had succeeded in re-capturing, and taking advantage of the feebleness of their enemies, who were suffering from sickness, had

been guilty of cruelties of the most revolting nature. Nothing was spared; all the inhabitants who pronounced themselves in favor of the Federalists were massacred without distinction, and their property pillaged and devastated.—*New Orleans Rec.*

A NOBLE ACT, BY A VENERABLE WOMAN.—We learn from Hatch, of the New Bedford Express, that a lady of Martha's Vineyard, eighty years of age, who was the wife of an officer of the revolutionary army, has made with her own hands, twenty large and beautiful pin cushions, which have been received at the office of deposit in New Bedford, for articles of the Bunker Hill Fair. He says there were lots of beautiful articles sent up by the ears this morning, and that more will continue to come to the last moment.

We learn from a correspondent, that the ladies of Waltham, proverbial for their good taste, are very active, and that something may be expected from them, not to be surpassed.—*Transcript.*

LIGHTNING.—A friend states the following circumstances as having occurred under his knowledge some years ago, in one of the towns of Massachusetts. Several men who had been at work in the field took refuge from a thunder shower in a covered wagon. A bolt of lightning fell upon the wagon, tearing a hole through the top, and killing apparently the man directly under. He was immediately laid upon the ground by his companions, his breast made bare, and a stream of water poured incessantly upon the stomach, from an elevation of six feet. After this operation had been persevered in for an hour or two, small signs of life were exhibited, and finally the man recovered the use of his faculties, though never so perfectly as before. Scarcely any case could ever occur, where there would be less hope to stimulate an effort.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

ASIATIC CHOLERA.—An English Physician in Bombay has discovered the following remedy for the above frightful disease which is said to prove effectual in 14 cases out of 15.

"An emetic and copious drafts of hot water are given, after which, every twenty minutes, pills composed as follows: aloes, 250 grs.; colocynth, scammony, gamboge, 75 grs. each; opium 12 5-8 grs.; calomel, 125 grs. The above powdered fine, and beat up with 12 1-2 grs. hard soap.—Add equal quantities of oil of cloves and cadjuput to soften the whole. Divide it into 50 pills, which must be kept in close phials. One pill at a time, for adults; for children smaller quantities given ground down in syrup.

A GLORIOUS VISIT.

On Wednesday morning, about five hundred of General Jackson's friends rode out to the Hermitage to render to "the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory" the heartfelt homage of the freeman's gratitude. It was a splendid procession of horsemen and carriages, moving on without any fulsome pagentry, "decently and in order." The General was apprized of their intention to visit him only the day before, but nevertheless, his provision for their entertainment was ample—sumptuous. We have never seen General Jackson in the enjoyment of better health. He came to Nashville yesterday—return to his seat to-day.—*Nashville Union, August 21.*

SOMETHING NEW.—Among the candidates offered for admission to the Freshman class, at Cambridge, was a pupil of the Perkins Institution for the education of the blind, a youth of sixteen, blind from his birth. He passed a perfectly satisfactory examination in all the branches, and was duly admitted.—*Boston Trav.*

☞ A Bow street (London) officer is now in this city, in search of some rogues who committed extensive robberies to an unprecedented amount in London.—*Sat. Courier.*

CUTTING IT FAT.—An exquisite stalked into a clothes store in Market street—got fitted to a fine suit of clothes, gave the tailor a check on the bank, but the tailor was non-suited when he presented the draft, for the bank never heard of the drawer of it.—*Courier.*

In a single century, four thousand millions of human beings appear on the face of the earth—net their busy parts—and sink into its peaceful blossom.

Do not shun the world, but keep thyself from evil. It is in the combat that one acquires glory; the world, in general, is a temptation.

MARRIED.

In Buckfield, by N. Harlow, Esq. Lieut. Asia Mayhew to Miss Hannah A. Tucker, both of this town.

In Andover, by Rev. A. Hubbard, Mr. Ephraim F. Goddard of Andover, and Miss Mary S. S. Hutchings of Rumford.

DIED.

In this town, Mr. Oren Shaw, aged about 45.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

TO be sold, agreeable to license from the Judge of Probate of the County of Oxford, at public auction on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of October next, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, so much of the real estate of William Russell, Jr., late of Fryeburg, in said County, deceased, as will produce the sum of forty five dollars. The estate offered for sale is a part of the homestead farm of the said Russell, situated in said Fryeburg.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Paris, Sept. 12, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given to the proprietors and those interested in the following townships and tracts of unimproved lands, situated in said County, not taxable by the Assessors of any town or plantation; that the following sums have been assessed thereon by the County Commissioners for said County, in the apportionment of the County tax for the year 1840, and remain unpaid, viz:

Andover North Surplus,	Tax \$1 13
" West "	1 65
Township No. 2,	3 15
" C. Surplus,	1 24
" Letter H,	4 81
" No. 5, 1st Range,	2 09
" " 5, 2d do	1 46
" " 1, Letter A,	3 98
" " 1st Range,	1 41
" " 4, 2d do	1 56
" " 4, 3d do	1 24
" " 4, 4th do	1 63
" " 5, 4th do	1 66
" " 5, 5th do one half of	1 05
" " 5, 6th do one fourth of	61

And unless said taxes are paid to the subscriber or his successor in said office, within six months from the sixth day of October next, warrants will be issued to the Sheriff of said County of Oxford, requiring him to collect the same according to law.

ALANSON MELLE, Treasurer of the County of Oxford.

Executor's Notice.

PURSUANT to a license from Lyman Rawson, Judge of the Probate for the County of Oxford; I, shall sell at public auction on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the dwelling house of Eleanor Bryant, late of Paris, deceased, all of the personal property belonging to the estate of said Bryant, consisting of house-hold furniture, beds and bedding, linen, crockery and iron ware, lot of corn and grain, salt pork, lot of plough, wagon, wool, but little beads and some other articles too numerous to particularize. Conditions made known at sale.

S. Paris, Sept. 14, 1840. JAMES DEERING, Executor.

\$200 REWARD! Stop Thief!!!

ON Wednesday, the 9th inst., there was stolen from the subscriber, while in Waterford, Maine, a Calf-skin Pocket Book, containing Two Hundred and Thirty Six Dollars in bills, mostly on the Banks in Portland; a certificate dated about the 12th of January, 1840, of \$500, deposited by the subscriber in the Northern Bank, Hallowell, signed by Wm. M. Vaughan, Cashier; several Notes of hand, amounting, in all, to about \$2000, payable to David Hale or bearer; several Notes payable to other persons and endorsed to David Hale or bearer; two Notes signed by Charles Kent, payable to Oliver Hale, Jr., or order, and by said Hale endorsed; one Note signed by Cyrus Mills, and payable to John Mills and another Mills, whose name I do not recollect, and endorsed by them; together with several papers of no value to any one except the owner.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying said notes, or paying said notes to any person except the subscriber, or buying or paying said Bank Certificate to any person except to the subscriber. Said Pocket Book and money were stolen about 12 o'clock, M., as the subscriber has good reason to believe, by one John Hale, of said Waterford; said Hale being formerly a convict in the New York and Philadelphia State Prisons. Said Hale is about five feet nine or ten inches high, small blue eyes, light complexion, sharp nose, bald on the top of his head, and about 35 years of age. The above reward of \$200 will be given to any person or persons who will detect the thief and bring him to justice, and for the recovery of the Pocket Book and money, or a reward of \$100 will be given for the recovery of the Pocket book, money and notes alone, or a suitable reward will be given for the Pocket Book and papers.

DAVID HALE.

Turner, September 12, 1840.

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford:

WE, the undersigned Petitioners, would represent to your honors that the road now traveled from from Andover line through Andover North Surplus and Letter C. Surplus to the South line of Letter H. in said County of Oxford, is unsafe and out of repair. We would request your honors that you would authorize a tax on Andover N. Surplus and Letter C. Surplus, sufficient to make said road safe and convenient for carriages and other vehicles—as, in duty bound will ever pray.

JAMES F. BRAGG Jr & others.

June 8, 1840.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:—Court of County Commissioners, June Term, 1840—

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice thereof by causing an attested copy of this Petition, and order of Court thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus, printed at Portland, and in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in the County of Oxford, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court, to be holden at Paris, aforesaid on the last Tuesday of October next; that all persons interested, may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the Petition and order of Court thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY certify and give public notice, that my wife, ELIZABETH HOLLAND, has left my house, bed and board in a clandestine manner, without my knowledge or consent; and I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

SAM'L HOLLAND.

Dixfield, August 7, 1840.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS Barzilla S. Cobb, an indentured apprentice, did, on the second day of August, instant, abscond and leave my protection and service, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting.

CYRUS COBB.

Norway, August 3, 1840.

Commissioner's Notice.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they have been appointed, by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Daniel W. Ellis, late of Fryeburg, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, that six months are allowed by law to the several creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that they will be in session for the purpose of attending to the duties aforesaid, on Saturday, the twelfth day of September next; on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of October next; and on Saturday, the fifth day of December next, at the dwelling house of Thomas W. O'Brien, in said Fryeburg, from ten o'clock, A. M. until five o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

DAVID HAMMON.

Lovell, Aug. 1, 1840.

